A Spill Management Information System for Freshwater Incidents

Edsel B. Daniel, James P. Dobbins, Paul H. Martin, Eugene J. LeBoeuf, Mark D. Abkowitz

Vanderbilt University
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

in conjunction with

The Nashville District and the Engineering Research and Development Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Presentation Outline

- Background
- Project Objectives
- Conceptual Design and System Architecture
- Water and Air Quality Models
- Model Execution
- Spill Scenario Example
- Project Accomplishments
- Current and Future Work

Background

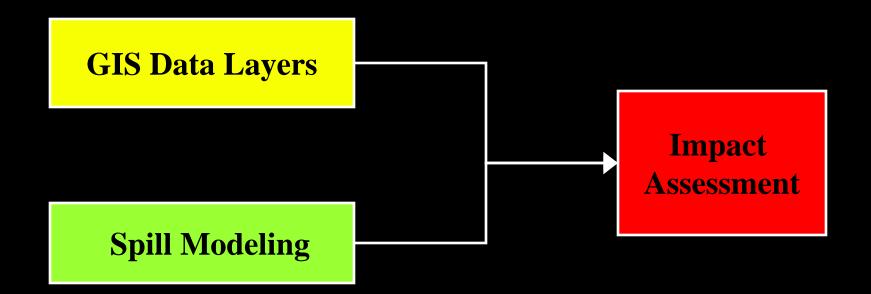
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) maintains over 11,000 miles of navigable waterways which include numerous critical marine elements:
 - Water supply, recreation areas, and sensitive environmental areas
- Marine transportation is considered one of the nation's most efficient, safe, and economical modes of freight transport.
- Hazardous materials comprise a large portion of barge transported commodities, placing communities along navigable waterways at risk of exposure to toxic chemicals in the event of a collision, grounding, or terrorist action.
- Managing a navigable water body chemical spill response involves coordination and communication among numerous federal, state, and local entities posing challenges in the areas of:
 - Retrieving characteristic chemical data
 - Jurisdictional responsibility of responding agencies
 - Location of waterway access points
 - Community notification

Project Objectives

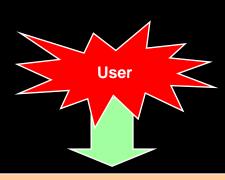
Develop a spill management information system (SMIS) that:

- Addresses accidental releases and terrorist incidents
- Provides the capability to perform simulation training, contingency planning, and real-time incident management
- Utilizes advanced information technologies to deliver timely and accurate information in a spatial-based framework

Conceptual Design



System Architecture



Water Quality Modeling

USACE CE-QUAL-W2 2-D laterally averaged model



ArcView GIS

Menu driven, multimedia interface Spatial analysis functionality Closely coupled interfacing DSS Functionality



Air Quality Modeling

EPA CAMEO 2-D Gaussian dispersion



Inflows/Outflows



Database Management System

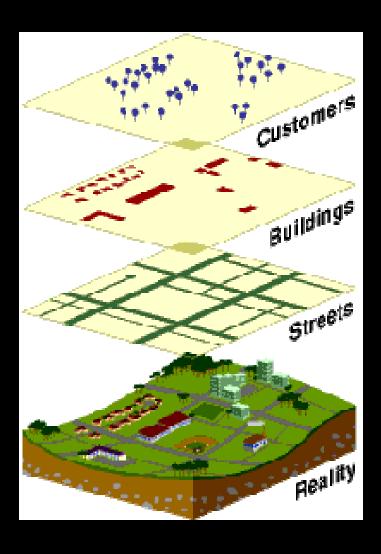
Chemical data Background Data



Meteorology

Geographic Information Systems

GIS is a system of computer software, hardware, and data to help manipulate, analyze, and present information that is tied to a spatial location.

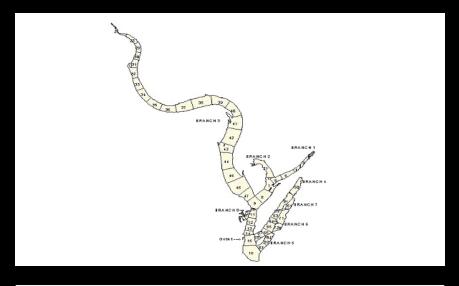


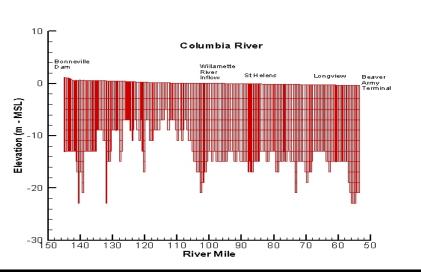
CE QUAL W2

2-D, longitudinal/vertical hydrodynamic and water quality model applicable to rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and estuaries.

Developed by Portland State University in conjunction with USACE Waterways Experiment Station (WES).

Version 3.1 developed for the Cheatham Reach of the Cumberland River.





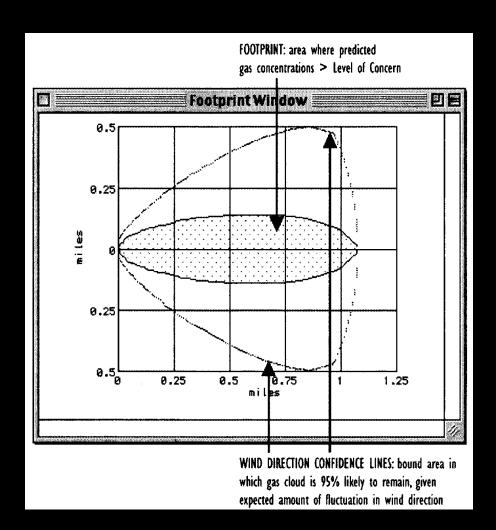
CAMEO

Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO).

Suite of software programs used to plan for and respond to chemical emergencies developed by the USEPA and NOAA.

Includes a Chemical Library, Areal Location of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA) and Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Operational Tasks (MARPLOT).

Generates a 'cloud footprint', encompassing the area where ground level concentration of a pollutant gas exceeds a pre-determined Level of Concern (LOC)



Database Management System

Database Management System stores chemical information and feeds meteorological data to the system.

			MA		21	h F	M								
	Dof	5) selected		N IN C)					Territoria					
() Altribu	ites of States	shp													8 ×
Shape	ANN	State_mann	5000_AD	Stat_ought	STATE AND	Pop1597	Ap/30	Ansig am	Household	Mala	Familia	4000	filled.	ANNE	4:
Paygon	67286,878		53	Pacific	W/	4866692	5604260		1872431	2413747					
Polygon	147236.028	Montana	30	Mtn	NT	79903	656723	- 5		395769	403296				
Polygon	32161.664		23	N Eng	NE	1227929	1244828	39	485312	597950	630078				
Polygon		North Dakota	38	W N Can	ND	638800	544782	9	240878	318201	330599				
Polygon		South Dakota	46	W N Cen	50	696004	/36549	9	255034	342498	3536				
Polygon	97799,492		56	Mh	WY	453599	494529	5	169839	227007	229591	427061			of our or IIII
Polygon	56088,066		55	E N Cen	W	4891769	5189399	87	1822118	2392935	2499834				
Polygon	83340,999		16	Man	lib l	1005749	1210815	12	360723	900996	505753				
Polygon	9603,218		50	N Eng	VT	562756	591859	59	210650	275492	267286				diam'r.
Polygon	94517,465		27	W N Cen	NN	4375099	4690847	52	1647953	2145183	2229916			e je se se se s	
Polygon	97070,748		41	Pacific	DR	2842321	3245429	29	1103313	1397073					
Polygon		New Hompshire	33	N Eng	NH !	1109252	117143	120	411186	543544	565708				
Polygon		love	19	WIN Cen	ĮÁ.	2776755	2859263	49		1344802	1431953				
Polygon		Massachusetts	25	N Eng	NA I	8016425	6106384	736	2247110	2888745	3127680				
Polygon	77328.337		31	WIN Cen	NE	1578385	1660613	20	602363	769439					
Polygon	48580,579		38	MdAil	W	17990455	18177298	970	8639322	9625673	9364782				
Pnlygnn		Pennylvania	42	MINT	PA	11981643	12051902	262	MARAGE	RC94265	£197379				
Polygon		Connecticut	09	N Eng	ET !	3297116	3277113	661	1230479	1592873					
Polygon		Rhode Idend	44	N Eng	RI	1003464	988370	960	377977	481496	521968		er ber om om om om		
Polycon		NewJerer	34	MidAH	NJ.	7730188	8018326	1030	2794211	3735686	3994503	(0 10 C (0 C	be just tell field for the		
Polygon	36399,515		18	E N Cen	iN i	5544159	5874944	152	2065356	2686291	2965679				id as a [1]
Polygon	110667.293		32	Mbn	NV	1201833	1652983	11	466297	611880					
Polygon	84870,185		49	Мл	UT	1722850	2034167	20	537273	855758	867091	1615845			
Polygon	167774,197		06	Pacific	CA .	29790021	32197302	199		14997627	14962394				
Polygon	41192,862		39	E N Cen	DH I	10847115	11202691	263	4087546	5226340					
Polygon	56297.954		17	E N Cen	ļ IL	11430602	11890919	203	4202240	9552233	description of the later		er ber om om om om		
Polygon		District of Columbia	11	SAH	DC	606900	535027	9187	249634	282970	323930				
Polygon	2054,506		10	S AM	DE	686168	731218	124	247497	322969	343200				
Polygon		Wast Virginia	54	SAII	WV	1793477	1828832	74	688557	861536		1729523			
Polygon	9/35./53		24	5 AH	NU	4/81468	5100839	491	1746951	2318671	2482797	3,93564			
Polygon I	104099,108		08	Mbn	D0	3294394	3995615	32	1282499	1631295	1663099				
Polygon	40318,777		21	E S Cen	ľΥ	305236	3906565	91	1379792	1795236	1900061	339193			
Polygon	821 55,436		20	WINCon	K5	2477974	2582513	30	544726	1214645	1262929				ed on realistic
Polygon	39819,194		51	SAH	VA	6187358	6728895	155	2291830	3033974	3153384				
Polygon	69831,624		29	WIN Cen	MO	5117073	5397753	73	1961206	2464315	2682758				
Polygon	110711.522	Arbonna	04	Mth	AZ	3085220	4520066	E	1000043	1010691	1054507	2060100	i 11053/		
Polygon	70002.352	Dklahoma	40	W 5 Cen	DK	31 45585	3318622	45	1206135	1530819	1614766	28(35)2	233801	252420)
Polygon I	49046,813	North Carolina	37	SAH	NC .	6628637	7411239	135	2517026	3214290	3414347	5008491	1456323	80150	7
4				100000	100000		000000			000000			00000	Market .	11

SMIS Data Input

Location of Spill Injection on Waterway

Select injection point by mouse click or river segment

Selection of Spill Contaminant

Select contaminant from database of 1300+ common marine transported chemicals

Quantification of Spill

Input spill volume in units of volume or mass

Time Interval Selection

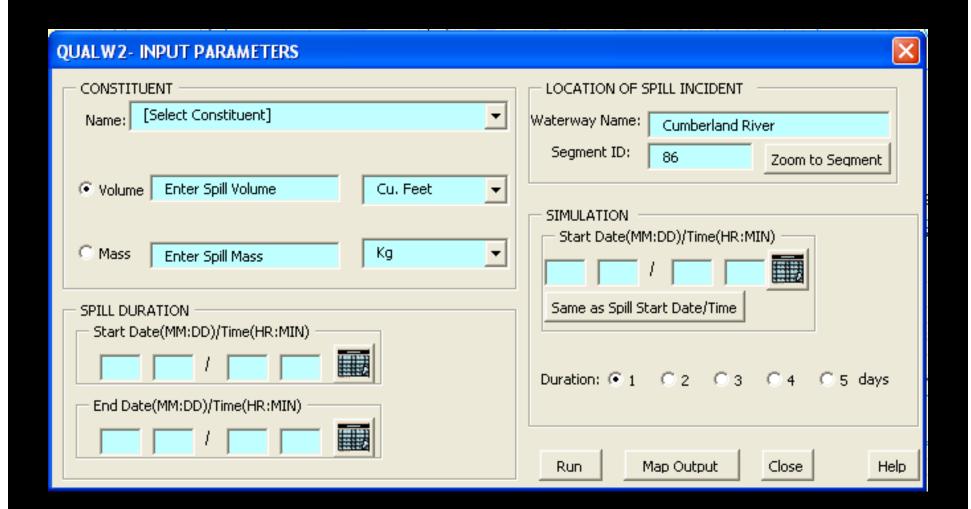
Select injection time of spill Select required overall simulation time

Inflows/Outflows

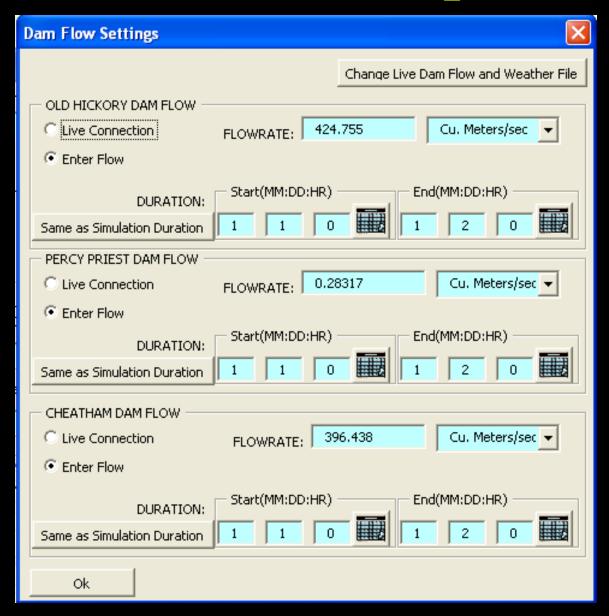
'Current' flowrates (automatic transfer from FTP site) User-specified flowrates for scenario evaluation

DATA INPUT

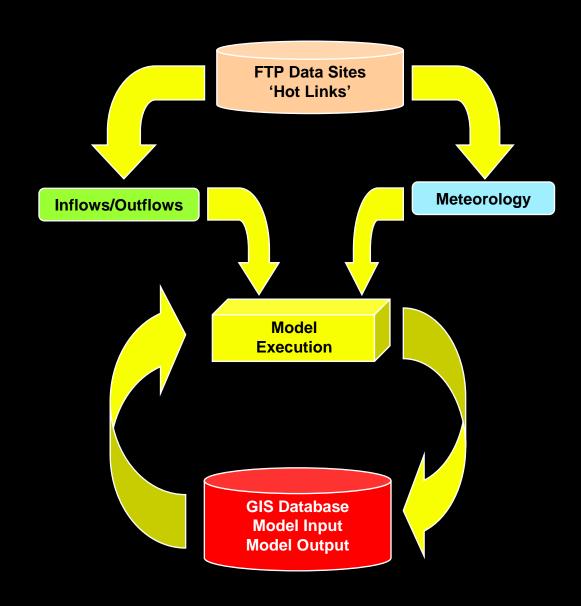
SMIS Data Input



SMIS Data Input



SMIS Model Execution



SMIS Output

Time Series Contaminant Transport

1-hour intervals (24 per day up to 5 days) Surface, 1-meter, 2-meter, 3-meter, and bottom depths

Animation

Visual progression of spill plume through the watercourse

Data Output

Supplementary Contaminant Information

Detailed PDF file for each contaminant in database

Areal Plume Dispersion

Contaminant plume dispersion 1-hour after spill injection Accounts for uncertainty in meteorological conditions

GIS Risk Analysis Routines

Interactive contaminant layers generated Rapid identification of impact regions

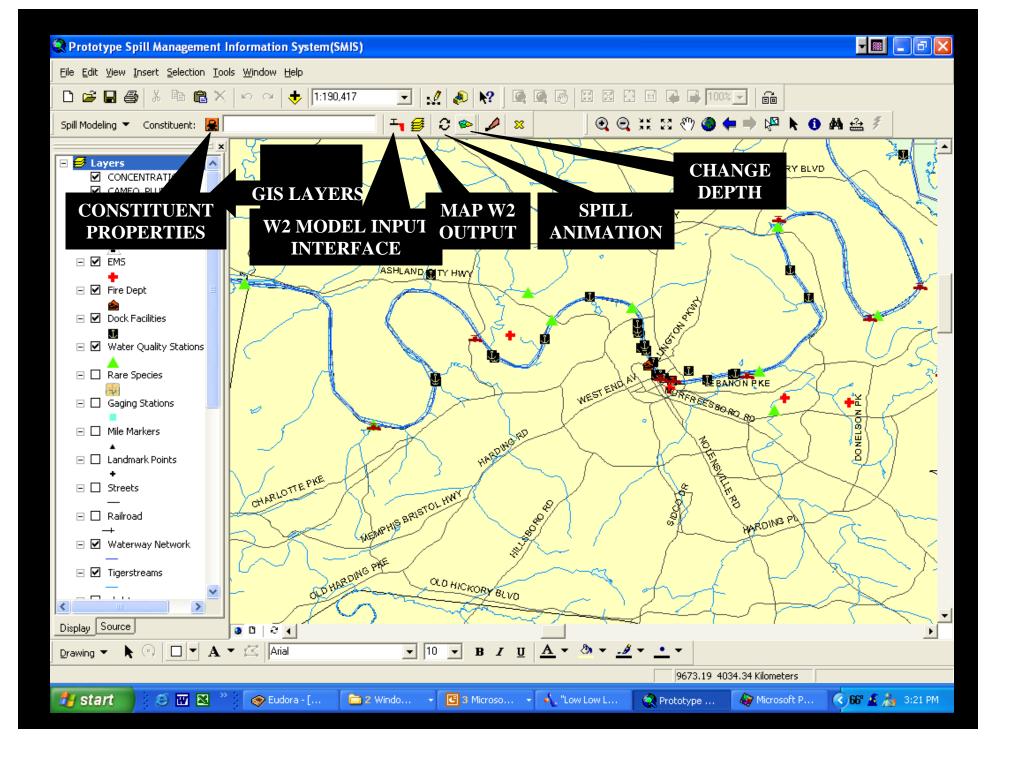
GIS Data Management/Analysis Functions

Visualization and translation of study results

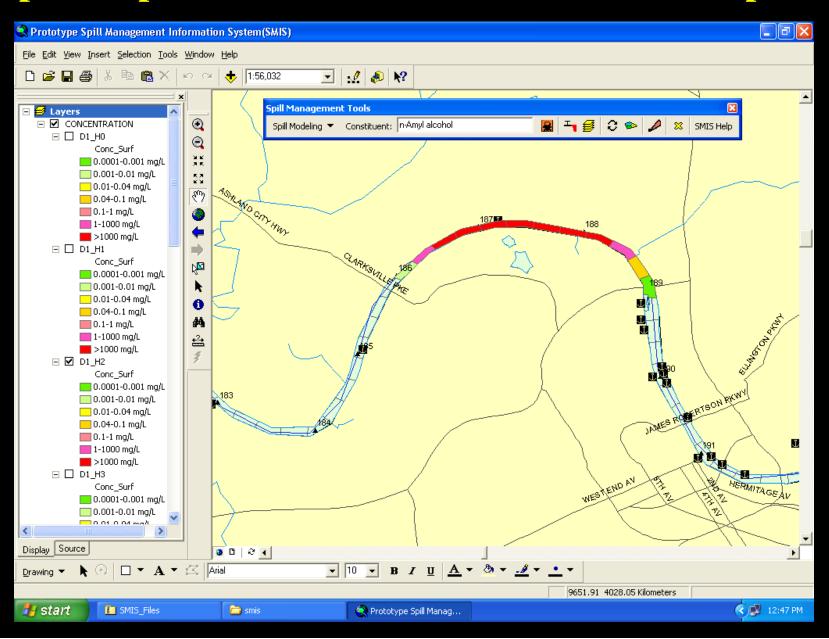
Dynamic color graphics for model output

Symbolic representation of study area allowing easy and immediate understanding of basic spatial patters and relationships

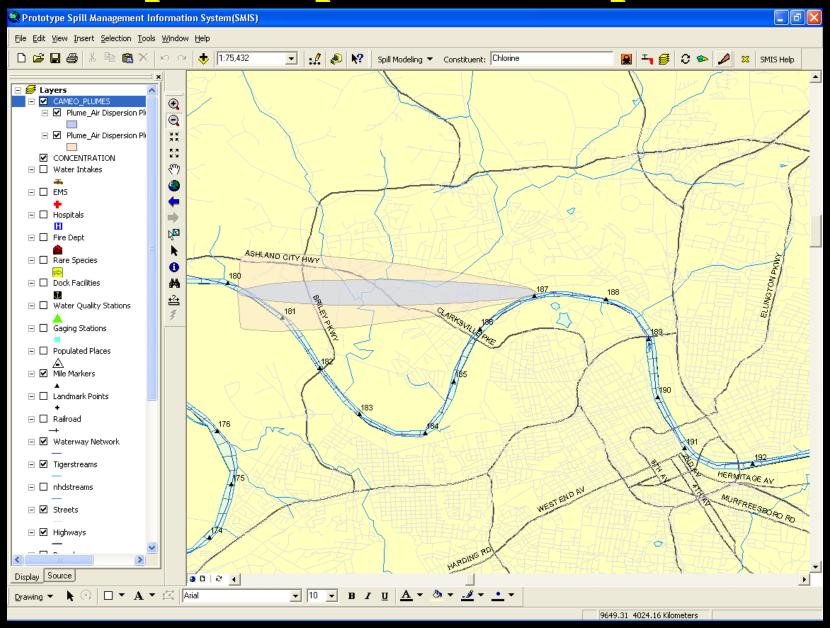
Logical/Arithmetic selection of features by time, location, proximity, parameters range Overlay point-in-polygon, buffering, distance calculation, contouring, and map algebra Trend analysis, summary statistics, correlation, regression



Sample Output – Surface Water Contaminant Dispersion



Sample Output – Air Dispersion



Functionality Summary

•Simulate Release

- Location by mouse click
- Select chemical (1300+)
- Enter quantity (mass or volume)
- Enter spill duration
- Specify simulation duration

•Run Water/Air Quality Models

- CE-QUAL W2
- CAMEO
- Started from GIS interface
- Model fed from chemical database and weather data

• Import and Display Model Results

- Multiple CE-QUALW2 model outputs
 - GIS layers depict stages of spill
 - Animate spill progression
 - Display output at surface, bottom, 1, 2, and 3 meter depths
- Detailed GIS layers for reference, routing, mitigation, and protection



•Perform Mitigation

- Locate nearest responders and facilities (using GIS layer contact information)
- Predict where spill will be in future
- Estimate population and ecological exposure
- Perform "what-if" scenarios (e.g., increase/decrease water release from upstream/downstream flow control structures)

Scenario Demonstration

Scenario

• Location: Cheatham Reach - RM 194

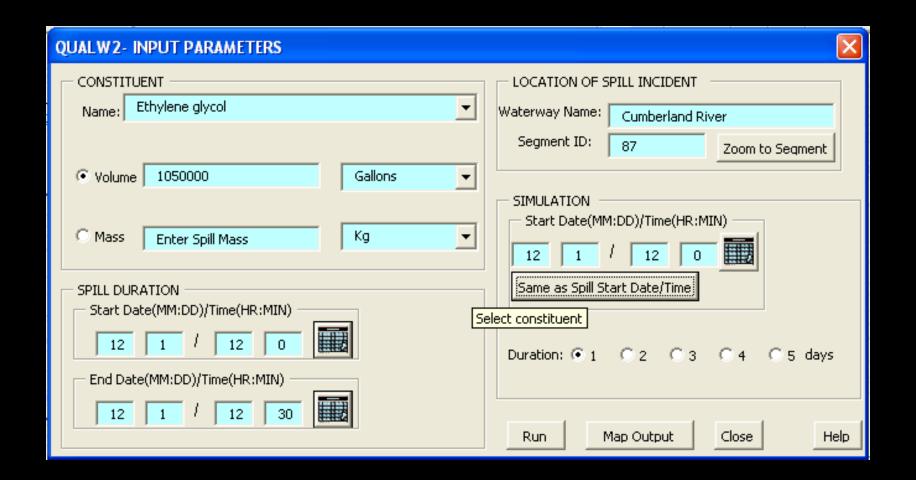
• Incident: Barge Grounding

• Release: 25,000 barrels (1.05 x 10⁶ gallons) over 30 minutes

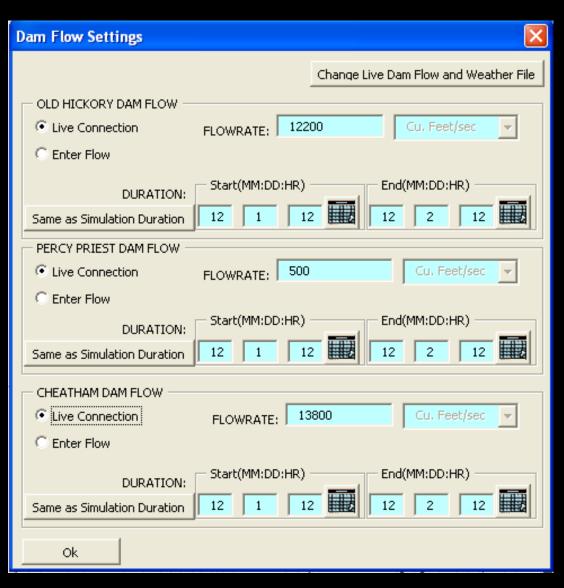
Chemical: ethylene glycol

• Meteorology: 10 mph easterly wind, 70° F, partly cloudy

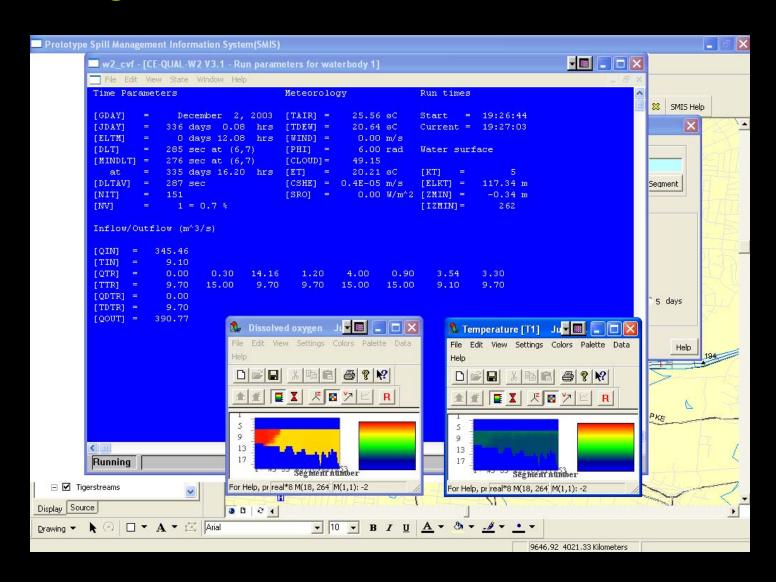
SMIS Input



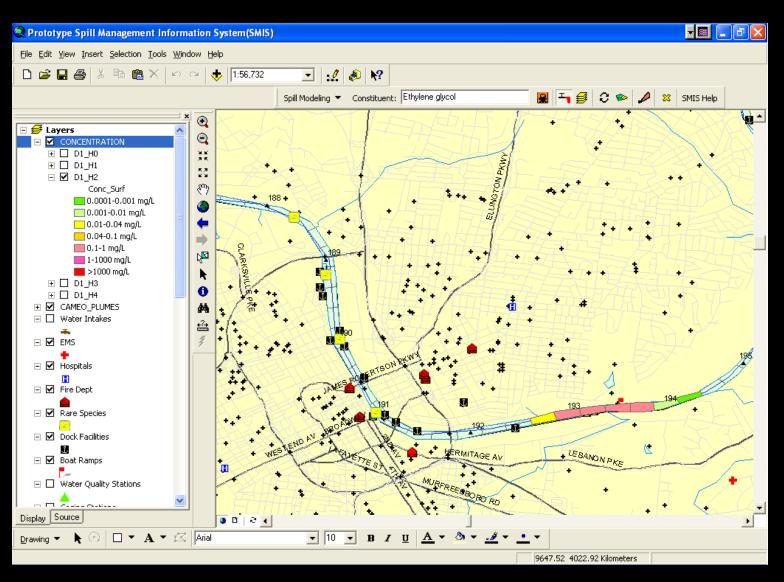
SMIS Flow Settings (Live)



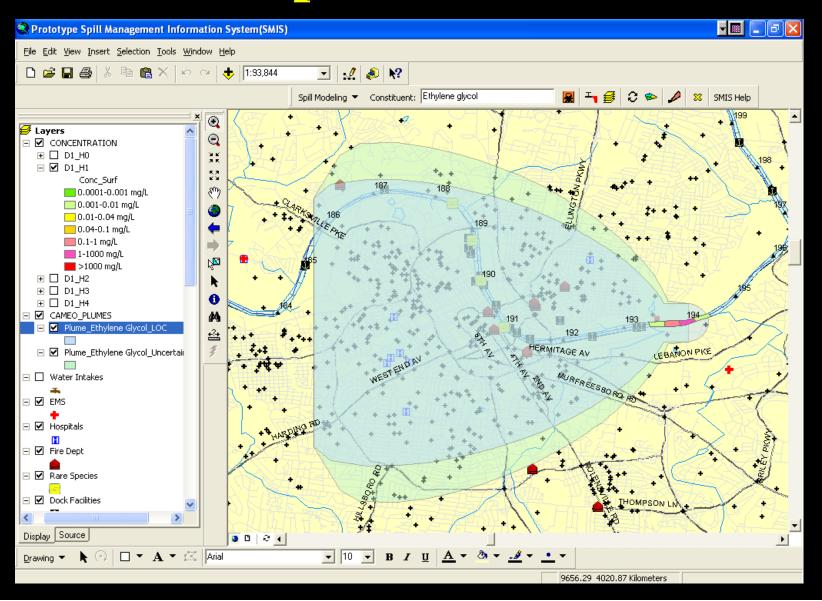
CE-QUAL-W2 Model Execution



Spill Progression – 2 hours



Air Dispersion – 1 hour



Analysis and Abatement Routines

- Animation Tool toggles on/off layers in succession to create dynamic viewing of spill incident progression
- GIS Risk Analysis Routines search for sensitive receptors within generated GIS layers (water intakes, endangered species, population centers) and associated attributes (contact numbers, responders, HAZMAT teams)
- Locating Access Points boat launches, bridges, dock facilities, etc.

Key Project Accomplishments

- Completed information system design for managing spills on waterways
- Deployed state-of-the-art information model, data, and technologies
- Established proof of concept that a comprehensive Spill Management Information System is feasible

Current/Future Directions

- Utilize existing system for spill management training, planning exercises, and operations
 - SMIS exercise with federal/state/local agencies conducted in October 2003
- Modular design allows for:
 - Application to different waterways
 - Use of different prediction models
 - Validation of existing models
- Development of additional interpretation tools:
 - Automate identification of proximate responders and endangered receptors
 - Locate vulnerable areas along the waterway
 - Rapid queries that identify key facilities & access points
- Provide remote Internet capability (with security)

Potential Applications and Developmental Options

Model enhancements to existing Cheatham Reach may include:

- Threat zone analysis queries to evaluate where a spill might occur that could threaten particular areas (e.g., endangered species areas, water intakes, schools, businesses, homes, etc.);
- Notification systems that can provide contact lists for facilities in affected areas, to include automated calling;
- Web-based SMIS to provide portability to first responders in the field (including employment of proper security measures to ensure access to SMIS is limited to authorized users);
- Resource analysis to help estimate the level of response needed to adequately address impacts of modeled spills, and the quantity of a particular resource that could be impacted by given spills (e.g., equipment required to isolate a specific endangered species area or water intake zone, such as length of boom, number of transport trucks, number of boats, number of personnel);
- Improved reactivity and transport capability within CE-QUAL-W2 to allow for inclusion of the effects of contaminant volatilization, reaction, and/or sorption; and
- Improved air dispersion model capabilities (nuclear, biological capability (HPAC))

Potential Applications and Developmental Options

Transferability of Cheatham Reach SMIS to Similar Waterway Systems:

- SMIS can be readily adapted to other waterways that can be effectively modeled with CE-QUAL-W2.
- Suggested prioritization of work includes other major population centers and/or large volume transportation sectors possessing similar water hydrodynamics to the Cheatham Reach of the Cumberland River.
- Required enhancements:
 - Incorporation of GIS layers representative of the geographic area of interest;
 - Development and calibration of CE-QUAL-W2 model to waterway of interest, to include:
 - Waterway bathymetry
 - Collection of appropriate flow and water quality data;
 - Establishment of 'hot links' to meteorological and water flow data; and
 - Installation and training.

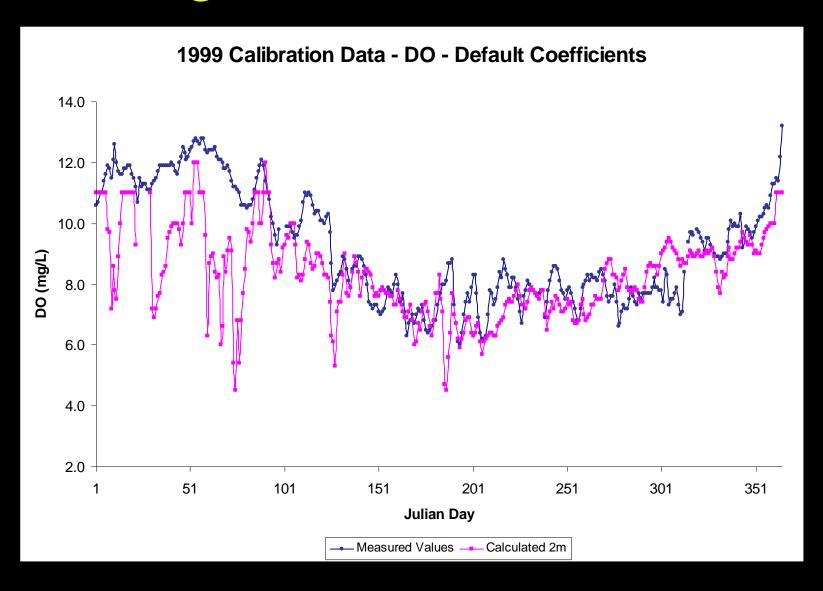
Potential Applications and Developmental Options

Model enhancements for dissimilar waterway systems:

- Modular framework of SMIS allows employment of additional water quality models to more appropriately model water bodies possessing hydrodynamics that are dissimilar to those modeled by CE-QUAL-W2.
- Such systems may include Resource Management Associates 2 (RMA-2) and Resource Management Associates 4 (RMA-4), and others.
- Required enhancements:
 - Evaluation of the waterway and needs of the client to determine the most appropriate hydrodynamic and contaminant transport models;
 - Incorporation of GIS layers representative of the geographic area of interest;
 - Development and calibration of the hydrodynamic and contaminant transport models of interest, to include:
 - Waterway bathymetry
 - Collection of appropriate flow and water quality data;
 - Design and implementation of applications module to activate and integrate model functionality within SMIS;
 - Establishment of 'hot links' to meteorological and water flow data; and
 - Installation and training.

Questions?

CE-QUAL-W2 Calibration



CE-QUAL-W2 Calibration

